

PLANNING FOR SPILL CONTINGENCIES

**Ministry of the Environment and Energy
Spills Action Centre**

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INTRODUCTION

The impacts as well as the outcome of most spills are directly related to the level of preparedness of those unfortunate enough to experience a spill. Ontario statistics indicate that the overall probability of a spill can be expressed as one spill per year for every two thousand people. Spills may occur not only at industrial facilities, but may occur at public works department, fuel depots, or may involve residential or cottage fuel oil systems. In short, accidental releases and discharges to the environment from a great number of sources will continue to occur as long as people make mistakes and equipment fails. It is diligent therefore to pre-plan a response to spills: those with a potential to spill and those who may have to respond should develop spill contingency or spill response plans.

This document provides information intended to help municipalities and industry identify the need to pre-plan for spills and spill-related emergencies. It includes generic topics which should be considered in preparing a spill contingency plan. Needs and priorities vary widely for municipalities and industry. Ultimately, it is the responsibility of each municipality and each industry to determine their own specific spill contingency planning needs.

The Ministry of the Environment and Energy encourages those with a potential for spills to develop spill response plans. The Ministry's Contingency Planning Office will endeavour to review and critique draft plans.

Planning Guide

The Canadian Standards Association standard Z731-M95 "*Emergency Planning for Industry*" serve as a guide for the preparation of plans for industries which produce, use, or transport significant quantities of hazardous materials. This title is available from:

Canadian Standards Association

178 Rexdale Boulevard
Etobicoke ON M9W 1R3

Telephone: (416) 747-4044 or 1-800-463-6727

Fax: (416) 747-2475

e-mail address sales@csa.ca

SECTION 1 – PLANNING FOR SPILL CONTINGENCIES

1.1 Planning Objectives for the Discharger

Canadian federal and provincial agencies that administer safety, transportation or environmental programs hold the discharger responsible to ameliorate the adverse effects of a spill.

The discharger is expected to contain and clean up the spilled contaminant or cause the contaminant to be contained and cleaned up. Frequently the discharger is also expected to restore the spill site where this can reasonably be expected. To achieve this, the discharger may have to remove the contaminant, contaminated soil and debris, and dispose of these materials in an acceptable manner at an approved disposal site.

The person who had charge of a pollutant immediately prior to the spill is considered to have taken a foreseeable risk for which he can prepare himself. To deal with potential problems, many companies have developed spill cleanup procedures or developed spill contingency plans, stockpiled containment and cleanup equipment, and trained staff to respond to spills. Some companies retain cleanup contractors.

A few industries with potential to spill contaminants share pooled resources, in addition to their own. The pooled resources can be shared information banks, expertise, and specialized equipment. Examples of these efforts are: the Transportation Emergency Assistance Plan (TEAP), established by the Canadian Chemicals Producers' Association, a number of oil spill co-operatives established by neighbouring industries and the co-operatives established by the Canadian Petroleum Products Institute.

Safety, transportation and environmental agencies may be monitoring the spill response activities of the discharger or his agent to determine the adequacy and extent of cleanup, and may recommend or request specific response activities.

Spill contingency plans for potential dischargers should cover the functions and responsibilities of the various services necessary to deal with spills that can reasonably be anticipated at a facility or for the nature of the business given the exposures and risks of the enterprise. This may necessitate a conscientious risk assessment.

The purpose of a spill contingency plan for the potential discharger is to prepare for the most efficient deployment of resources to achieve the following objectives:

- Immediate notification within the company to assure that an appropriate and timely response is initiated;
- Compliance with legislated notification requirements to municipal entities and provincial and federal regulatory agencies as applicable;

- The earliest possible response to a spill with available or contracted resources;
- The earliest possible establishment of liaison with municipal and regulatory authorities at the spill site and a mechanism to work in a co-ordinated manner with these groups;
- A response consistent with remedial measure requirements;
- A mechanism to deal with affected or third parties;
- A mechanism to deal with claims and payment; and,
- A mechanism to deal with the media and interest groups.

The Canadian Standards Association publication, "*Emergency Planning for Industry*", and the Alliance of Manufacturers & Exporters Canada publication, "*A Simplified Guide to Emergency Planning*", serve as guides for the preparation of plans for industries that produce, use, or transport significant quantities of hazardous materials.

1.2 Planning Objectives for the Municipality

The primary responsibility for the welfare of residents rests with the municipality and municipalities are expected to have emergency plans that deal with the priorities of life, limb and property under the authority extended to municipalities through the Emergency Plans Act. The Ministry of the Solicitor General co-ordinates emergencies for areas of the province that are not organized into municipalities.

For many spills, a municipality may have a response as well as a regulatory role. Under the Ontario Water Resources Act, a municipality could be considered to be the discharger of an abnormal flow of contaminant to the natural environment if the flow occurs from its sewer system. In addition, municipal facilities such as schools, hospitals, equipment maintenance and service yards, and fuelling depots are also potential spill sources. As such, the municipality would be the discharger. In this case the municipal spill plan would need to address the objectives identified in Section 1.1 in addition to the objectives listed in this section.

Under the Environmental Protection Act, a municipality is provided with the authority to respond to spills and the option to recover associated costs from the discharger. A municipality is also extended the right of entry and the authority to remove pollutants and polluted things. It is logical, therefore, for municipalities develop spill response capabilities.

The role of the municipality will vary with the complexity of spill incidents. The least complex situation would involve a spill from a third party to municipal property or which gains access to or has the potential to gain access to, a sewer system or a watercourse, and the responsible party accepts and carries out his role. Surveillance by the municipality to protect vital services, municipal interests or property may be sufficient. However, if a degree of urgency is associated with the incident, physical assistance may be essential. Often the party

with the spill problem appreciates this assistance, because spreading of the contaminant can be reduced or prevented, and costs reduced.

A more complex situation may involve a contaminant from an unknown source. Many spills of this type can eventually be traced back to a source and costs associated with municipal countermeasure activities can then be recovered from that source. The role of the municipality in this type of spill situation may include surveillance, countermeasures, investigative work and recovery of costs.

A few larger municipalities and regional governments have developed area contingency plans that include the collective response capability of several, usually contiguous, municipalities. These plans often include a surveillance mechanism, a system to notify other interested parties and agencies, and containment and cleanup procedures for trained municipal employees to follow. Municipal roads, works or engineering departments generally carry out spill containment and cleanup. Where a spill poses a threat to life and property, (an emergency by definition) the fire and police departments or the local medical officer of health would take charge. Other municipal, provincial and possibly federal resources would provide assistance as dictated by the circumstances of the incident.

A provincial response to spills consists of providing assistance in support of emergency actions undertaken by the discharger and the municipality. It is, therefore, imperative that municipalities develop emergency plans that address the variety of contingencies that may affect the community; this includes spills. The municipal plan should include mechanisms to coordinate municipal and other local resources within the public, as well as the private sector. The plan should be enacted as by-law and be in concert with the intent of the Emergency Plans Act. To assist further, a "*Guide to Emergency Planning*" is available from the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

Municipal spill contingency plans should cover the function and responsibilities of the various departments, groups or agencies that may be involved in the response to a spill. It is recommended, therefore, that the Ministry of the Environment and Energy, as well as the Ministry of the Solicitor General, be consulted during the development of municipal spill contingency plans.

Municipal spill contingency plans should achieve the following objectives:

- An immediate internal and external notification to assure that an appropriate response is initiated;
- Compliance with legislated notification requirements to regulatory agencies, as applicable;
- The earliest possible establishment of overall control of spill countermeasure operations for incidents which pose a threat to municipal services or interests;
- The earliest possible establishment of liaison between the discharger and any regulatory agencies at the spill site, as applicable;
- A response consistent with remedial measures requirements while recognizing that the primary responsibility for the response rests with the initial discharger;
- A mechanism to advise third parties;
- A mechanism to track and deal with expenses;
- A mechanism to deal with the media and interest groups;
- A mechanism to tie the municipal spill contingency plan to other municipal emergency plans for emergencies that have a spill component;
- A mechanism to tie the response under the municipal spill contingency plan to Provincial and Federal regulatory roles or response mechanisms;
- A mechanism to update the municipal spill contingency plan at least once a year.

SECTION 2 - RESPONSIBILITIES AND FUNCTIONS

Spill countermeasures operations should be directed and controlled by individuals familiar with the characteristics of the spilled product and conversant with spill countermeasures and disposal techniques.

2.1 The Discharger

Even though many spills can be prevented with adequate precaution, some will occur. Those assigned the task to prepare spill contingency plans will have to consider the exposure or risk associated with the potential discharge, become familiar with suitable countermeasure capabilities and develop solutions to foreseeable and any reasonable spill scenario. Spill statistics suggest that not only can it happen, it already has, and it will happen again.

A facility or enterprise with a spill risk should:

- Appoint a spill planning coordinator;
- Assure that a spill contingency plan is developed consistent with the suggestions in Section 1.1 and routinely updated;
- Arrange for periodic spill response training exercises (preferably in conjunction with spill response groups from involved municipalities and regulatory agencies as well as third party contact resources if the plan relies on such service.)

2.2 The Municipality

The responsibilities and reporting relationships of police, fire, public utilities, engineering and roads, welfare, health and other municipal services as required in a response to emergencies, as well as the manner in which the various services will function, should be documented in a municipal peacetime emergency contingency plan. The plan must be passed as bylaw for all responders to benefit from limited personal liability (see the Emergency Plans Act). The aforementioned "*Guide to Emergency Planning*" provides a model municipal emergency plan for this task.

The objectives listed in Section 1.2 of this publication should be fully developed in that portion of the emergency plan which addresses the response to spills or in a separate spill manual which serves to supplement the municipal emergency plan.

Incidents in which the immediate or primary threat is to life and property are, by definition, emergencies, and priorities for dealing with these matters prevail over environmental concerns. A spill contingency plan therefore needs a clear statement of purpose and limitations and must be developed to ensure a co-ordinated response to those contingencies that have an emergency as well as a spill component.

Some activities under the emergency operation phase of serious incidents can be carried out with consideration for potential environmental impact. Close site co-ordination of all activities is therefore essential. A spill contingency plan should recognize the needs, priorities and actions during any emergency phase of an incident and address in detail the activities of any post-emergency phase during which the containment, cleanup and disposal efforts predominate. The spill contingency plan, of course, should also be able to operate for incidents that do not have an emergency phase. Furthermore, a municipal spill contingency plan should also be able to deal with spills where the municipality is the owner or the person who had control of the material which spilled as defined in Part X of the Environmental Protection Act; a spill where the municipality is the discharger.

2.3 *The Ministry of the Environment and Energy (MOEE)*

The Ministry maintains a Contingency Planning Program through the Spills Action Centre and administers the MOEE Spill Emergency Plan. The Contingency Planning Program focuses on:

- Providing inter-agency co-ordination;
- Providing municipal advisory service;
- Assisting spill response planning; and
- Assisting training needs.

The field activity and regulatory functions of the Ministry of the Environment and Energy are carried out through the regional and district offices of the ministry's Operations Division.

2.3.1 Role of the MOEE in Spills - General

In connection with spill incidents that do not have an emergency component, staff of the Ministry will:

- Monitor the countermeasures and response activities of the discharger to ensure that the discharger takes appropriate measures;
- When required, give advice and make recommendations as to the best practicable cleanup and disposal measures to be followed; and
- Make recommendations with respect to procedures or equipment for spill prevention, where applicable.

2.3.2 Role of the MOEE in Emergencies - General

When a spill escalates into an emergency or in an emergency situation with a potential spill component, Regional staff will, at the request of the agency in charge of the emergency, provide support and advice as available. For the spill component of the emergency, the Ministry will as applicable:

- Together with the Medical Officer of Health, expertise from the Ministry of Labour or other resource agencies, assist the agency in charge to assess the hazard of the spill to response personnel and the public;
- Determine the nature and extent of environmental damage caused by the spill;
- Evaluate the adequacy of the containment, cleanup and disposal efforts;
- Make recommendations to the agency in charge and the discharger;
- Deal with the discharger as outlined in paragraph 2.3.1 at the conclusion of the emergency phase of the incident.

2.3.3 Role of MOEE under the Province of Ontario Nuclear Emergency Plan

The Nuclear Emergency Plan for nuclear power generating facilities was developed pursuant to Section 8 of the Emergency Plans Act and is administered by the Solicitor General. This Plan co-ordinates all activities associated with a response to an emergency at a nuclear facility with off-site effects. The Plan delineates many functions and assigns these to a number of agencies. Under the Plan, the Ministry of the Environment and Energy assists pre-planning and response efforts through:

- Study and research;
- Planning and preparation;
- Provision of personnel;
- Operations; and,
- Training.

2.3.4 Role of MOEE under the Canada - US Joint Marine Pollution Contingency Plan

This Plan was developed pursuant to the 1970 International Joint Commission Report of Great Lakes Pollution and is incorporated in the Canada/U.S. Agreement on Great Lakes Water Quality signed by the Prime Minister and the President on April 15, 1972.

The Plan provides for a co-ordinated and integrated response to pollution incidents in shared water bodies by responsible federal, state and local agencies in the U.S., and federal, provincial and local agencies in Canada.

The Plan provides a framework for Canada/U.S. co-operation in response to pollution incidents that may pose a significant threat to the waters or coastal areas of both parties, or, although only affecting the waters of one party, are of such magnitude to justify a call on the other party for assistance.

The response to an incident under the international plan falls under the jurisdiction of the coast guard of the country in which the spill originated. A pre-designed Joint Response Team (JRT) consisting of a representative oversees the incident from each of the principal participants from both sides of the border. The JRT provides advice and assistance to the coast guard and develops procedures to promote a co-ordinated response by all agencies to pollution incidents. The Ministry of the Environment and Energy representative on the JRT is the Co-ordinator of the Contingency Planning Program, Spills Action Centre, Toronto and the general roles of MOEE as set out in paragraphs 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 apply.

2.3.5 Role of MOEE Under the Canadian Coast Guard, Central Region Marine Contingency Plan

The Canadian Coast Guard is charged with the responsibility to ensure that proper measures are implemented to reduce the potential adverse effects of a marine emergency incident.

The Canadian Coast Guard has the prime responsibility to ensure that appropriate reporting, surveillance, and response capabilities are available to deal effectively with an accidental or intentional discharge of oil or other noxious substances. This responsibility is exercised through the National Marine Emergency Plan, the Canada Shipping Act, the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, and under the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

The Canadian Coast Guard will investigate all pollution incidents that originate from activities related to shipping to ensure that the vessel owner complies with the Canada Shipping Act. The Canadian Coast Guard may assume control of the operation when the incident is of such a magnitude that the polluter refuses to accept responsibility or does not have the necessary resources to deal effectively with the spill.

The Central Region of the Coast Guard is committed to respond to oil spills of unknown origin in the Great Lakes. This commitment is made under the Coast Guard's Central Region Marine Contingency Plan.

The Ministry of the Environment and Energy will act as resource agency within the framework outlined in paragraphs 2.3.1 and 2.3.2, to the Coast Guard through the mechanism outlined in the MOEE Spill Emergency Plan.

SECTION 3 – A SUMMARY OF ONTARIO'S ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

3.1 *The Environmental Protection Act*

The purpose of the Act is to provide for the protection and conservation of the natural environment and to achieve this purpose the Act prohibits anyone from discharging a contaminant into the natural environment (Sections 3 and 14).

3.1.1 General Provisions of the Act related to Spills

A contaminant is defined as any solid, liquid, gas, odour, sound, vibration or radiation resulting from the activities of man which is likely to:

- i) Impair the quality of the natural environment;
- ii) Cause injury or damage to property or to plant or animal life;
- iii) Cause harm or material discomfort to any person;
- iv) Adversely affect the health or impair the safety of any person;
- v) Render any property or plant or animal life unfit for use by man;
- vi) Cause loss of enjoyment of normal use of property; or,
- vii) Interfere with the normal conduct of business (Section 1).

The discharger of a spilled contaminant is required to notify the Ministry of the occurrence immediately. If the discharger does not respond to the spill adequately and damage or injury occurs to land, water, property, animal life or plant life, a designated director may issue an Order which requires the discharger to repair the damage or injury (Sections 15 and 17). The Director may also cause the work to be done at the expense of the discharger if the discharger defaults on the Order (Section 147).

The Act makes it an offence for anyone to give false information to the Minister, to a provincial officer or to any employee of the Ministry with respect to any matter under the Act including information pertaining to spills (Section 184).

Offences are subject to various fine structures and imprisonment (Section 186).

For spill prevention, the Regional Director may issue orders requiring those with a potential for spills: to prepare contingency plans; to train staff; to install monitoring, detection and spill alarm devices; and to construct spill prevention facilities (Section 18).

3.1.2 Part X - Spills

Part X of the EP Act deals with spills of pollutants which cause, or are likely to cause, defined adverse effects discharged:

- Into the natural environment,
- From or out of a structure, vehicle or other container, and
- That are abnormal in quantity or quality in light of all the circumstances of the discharge (Section 91).

The major components of the Part are summarized as follows:

Part X:

- Establishes prompt and broad notification requirements for the person who caused the spill, the person who had control of the material immediately prior to the spill, and for employees of all public authorities (Section 92);
- Establishes a duty on the person who had control of the pollutant spilled, as well as on the owner, to clean up the spill (Section 93);
- Establishes the responsibility for proper disposal and re-use of materials from spill sites and permits a Director to expedite related matters (Section 96);
- Provides for liability for loss and damage, as well as costs and expenses without the proof of fault (Section 99);
- Provides for the right of municipalities to respond to spills, for entry and for compensation from the owner and the person having control of the pollutant (Section 100);
- Provides for the authority of the Minister to have ministry employees or agents respond to spills under certain conditions (Section 94);
- Provides for the authority for the Minister to issue orders to those liable at law and others who may be able to assist (Section 97);
- Establishes a right-of-entry for those with a duty, those under order or direction, and municipalities for the purpose of carrying out their respective duty, order or role as applicable (Sections 95 and 100);
- Provides for regulations (Section 176).

3.2 The Ontario Water Resources Act

The primary purpose of the Ontario Water Resources Act is to provide a mechanism under which water treatment plants and sewage treatment plants can be built and financed.

The Act prohibits any person and municipalities from discharging any material into any well, reservoir or any other watercourse that may impair the quality of the water. Spills into wells, reservoirs or any watercourses must be reported to the Minister as quickly as possible (Section 30). A Regional Director may by order regulate or prohibit the discharge of sewage which includes commercial and industrial wastes (Sections 31 and 1).

Offences are subject to various fine structures and imprisonment (Section 107 to 111).

3.3 The Pesticides Act

The Pesticides Act controls the transportation, storage and use of a wide range of pesticides, which includes herbicides and other "...cides", and establishes a licensing mechanism for exterminators and vendors of pesticides.

The Act prohibits the emission or discharge of a pesticide that results in greater impairment, injury, damage or harm than would result from the proper use of the pesticide (Section 4). Regional Directors or others named under the Act must be notified as quickly as possible of spills or unusual discharges of pesticides, and for other unusual events such as when pesticides are lost or stolen (Section 29 and Regulation 914). The discharger of spilled pesticides is required to clean and decontaminate the environment (Section 30).

The Act authorizes the Minister to issue a Minister's Order requiring the discharger to repair damage or injury and to cause the work specified in the Order to be done at the expense of the discharger if the discharger defaults on the Order (Sections 30 and 39).

The Act makes it an offence to give false information with respect to any matter under the Act (Section 40).

Convictions for any offences may result in various fines (Section 41 to 45).

APPENDIX A – PROVINCIAL RESPONSE TO SPILLS

Initial responsibility for the welfare of residents rests with the municipality and a provincial response provides assistance in support of actions undertaken by the municipality.

In areas of the Province without a municipal organization, the Ontario Provincial Police will provide the primary response to emergency situations (i.e., threats to life or property). In these areas, the Ontario Provincial Police is presumed to be in charge during the emergency phase and assistance from the Ministry of the Environment and Energy will be provided as outlined in Section 2.3 of this publication, together with the assistance of other provincial and federal resource agencies.

By Order-in-Council, Cabinet has assigned the responsibility for co-ordinating emergencies as follows:

- The Solicitor General for peacetime and wartime emergencies,
- The Minister of the Environment for spills, and
- Several other agencies, for various specified responsibilities.

The Ministry of the Environment and Energy Spill Emergency Plan may be invoked by MOEE for the containment, cleanup and disposal components of a major spill if:

- The spill is of a magnitude beyond the response capability of the discharger;
- The source of a major spill cannot be established readily and an immediate response is essential; or
- Assistance from the Province is requested.

The Ministry's Spill Emergency Plan may be invoked by the Regional Director, the applicable District Manager or the Head of the Spills Action Centre in accordance with the procedures outlined in the Plan.

Appendix C of these guidelines lists the Ministry's Regional and District Offices. Those who have reporting obligations under Ontario's environmental legislation may use this contact list. This list can also be used for requesting technical assistance from the Ministry of the Environment and Energy. The Ministry of the Solicitor General advises municipalities to use the facilities of the Ontario Provincial Police to request assistance from the Government of Ontario in the event of an emergency.

APPENDIX A (Cont'd...)

MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY – SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONS

ROLE

- Regulate;
- Monitor, where practical, effects of spills;
- Monitor cleanup efforts carried out by the discharger;
- Provide advice on cleanup techniques if requested;
- Provide advice on disposal practices;
- Provide available expertise and monitoring capability;
- Assist in contingency plan formulation.

ORGANIZATION

Staff are normally involved in regulatory, abatement, or monitoring functions and investigate spill incidents out of the District Offices listed in Appendix C.

COMMUNICATION AND EQUIPMENT

- Reports of spills can be made to the Ministry's Spills Action Centre (see Appendix C);
- Dedicated vehicles for response staff are outfitted with basic personal protective gear and monitoring equipment as well as medium range communications hardware, including portable radios and radio or cellular telephones;
- A variety of monitoring equipment normally used for air and water monitoring programs on an "as available" basis.

For further information, contact:

SPILLS ACTION CENTRE – MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY
5775 YONGE STREET – SUITE 1005
NORTH YORK ON M2M 4J1

(416) 325-3000 FAX: (416) 325-3011

INTERNET: <http://www.ene.gov.on.ca>

APPENDIX B – FEDERAL RESPONSE TO SPILLS

ENVIRONMENT CANADA - SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONS

The Environmental Protection Branch of Environment Canada acts in an advisory capacity to other federal agencies for spills to the environment caused by or affecting entities under federal jurisdiction. Their expertise is also available to other agencies and dischargers.

ROLE

- Primary advisory for spills to land, water or air under federal jurisdiction.
- Provision of chemical data, expertise and advice on environmental impact and countermeasures.
- Supervision and monitoring of the cleanup of spills by:
 - i) Discharger or contractor hired by discharger; or,
 - ii) Contractor hired by Environment Canada if discharger defaults.

ORGANIZATION

- Four staff in Ontario dedicated for spill response and related activities.
- Other staff available as necessary.

COMMUNICATION AND EQUIPMENT

- A single 24-hour Province-wide number reaches a duty person at 416-346-1971.
- Two-way portable radios used for site operations.
- Dedicated staff has SCBA and full protective clothing.
- Specialized non-dedicated equipment may be available from EP Research and Development.

For further information, contact:

ENVIRONMENT CANADA
4905 DUFFERIN STREET
NORTH YORK ON M3H 5T4
(416) 739-4826

INTERNET: <http://www.cciw.ca/green-lane/epb/eed/>

APPENDIX B (Cont'd...)

CANADIAN COAST GUARD – SUMMARY OF FUNCTIONS

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans, through its Central Region Marine Emergency Office, within the jurisdiction of the Canada Shipping Act, and the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act and the several regulations made thereunder, is responsible for:

- Taking direct and positive action to react to spills of oil and other hazardous material relating to marine activities occurring in the navigable waters of Ontario;
- Preparing for and reacting to all other marine emergencies as may be anticipated within the navigable waters of Ontario; and
- Maintaining a support capability with equipment, manpower and expertise to assist with such other waterborne spills of oil and other hazardous material as may be requested by other organizations.

ROLE

The Marine Emergency Branch has the responsibility to provide leadership, guidance and technical advice on marine pollution incidents. The Branch is tasked to:

- Develop deployment techniques and conduct training programs for Coast Guard District staff and the pre-designated On-Scene-Commander (OSC);
- Monitor the response operation when the discharger and/or his contractor has accepted responsibility for cleanup, and take over command of the operation if the response does not comply with the requirements of the Canada Shipping Act;
- Assume the role of On-Scene-Commander when it has been determined that the polluter is unknown (a mystery spill), unable or unwilling to assume management of the response or when the polluter, having reached their limits of liability, declines to continue the management of the response.
- Co-ordinate post-operational activity;
- Organize and direct the appropriate Coast Guard contribution when requested by other government agencies; and,
- Liase with other public and commercial agencies who may become involved in a marine pollution incident.

APPENDIX B (Cont'd...)

CANADIAN COAST GUARD (Cont'd...)

ORGANIZATION

- Ten staff dedicated for emergency response and related activities.
- The managers at each Coast Guard Base in the Central Region are pre-designated OSCs who maintain emergency equipment located in their areas, prepare local contingency plans, conduct local emergency exercises and liaise with local authorities.
- Investigation of all pollution incidents is carried out separately by the Ship Safety Branch.
- Other branches of the CCG provide resources integral to the response effort on an "as required" basis.

COMMUNICATIONS AND EQUIPMENT

- Sarnia Traffic Centre has a 24-hour emergency number: 1-800-265-0237.
- The area OSC is contacted and he investigates to determine if further action is warranted.
- Emergency and oil spill countermeasure equipment maintained at CCG Base around the Province, including booms, skimmers, sorbent, boats, special vehicles, communications equipment, marine safety clothing (not chemical), tools and equipment.
- Further logistic support is available from other branches of the CCG in the form of communications networks, vessels, equipment, manpower and expertise.

For further information, contact:

CANADIAN COAST GUARD,
CENTRAL AND ARCTIC REGION
ENVIRONMENT RESPONSE
201 NORTH FROAT ST., SUITE 703
SARNIA ON N7T 8B1

GENERAL INQUIRIES: (519) 383-1951
FAX: (519) 383-1991

INTERNET: <http://www.ccgrser.org>

APPENDIX B (Cont'd...)

TRANSPORT CANADA - CANUTEC

CANUTEC is the **Canadian Transport Emergency Centre** (Centre Canadien d'urgence transport). Established in Ottawa by Transport Canada, CANUTEC provides information and communications assistance in case of transport emergencies involving dangerous goods. CANUTEC operates 24 hours a day, year round and can be contacted at (613) 996-6666.

When an emergency call is received by CANUTEC, the officer on duty attempts to obtain detailed information pertaining to the incident.

CANUTEC can link emergency response personnel at the scene with individuals or organizations that can offer technical advice, such as shippers or manufacturers of the product or other who handle the same product. CANUTEC may be able to arrange on-scene assistance from organizations offering emergency response programs.

CANUTEC's product information bank has been prepared primarily for transportation emergencies but the centre can also provide response information for non-transportation emergencies involving dangerous goods. CANUTEC has information on approximately 24,000 products.

The CANUTEC officer provides information so that action can be taken for the protection of life, property and the environment.

CANUTEC personnel do not go to the scene of an emergency, but, if necessary, can activate emergency response plans for on-scene assistance.

For general information contact:

CANUTEC—TRANSPORT CANADA
TOWER B, PLACE DE VILLE
OTTAWA ON K1A 0N5

(613) 992-4624

INTERNET: <http://www.tc.gc.ca/canutec>

APPENDIX C – MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY

REPORTING SPILLS

Spills must be reported to the Ministry of the Environment and Energy **FORTHWITH**.

Spills can be reported to the:

SPILLS ACTION CENTRE

1-800-268-6060

(24-Hour, Province-Wide, Toll Free Number)

ADDRESS: SPILLS ACTION CENTRE
MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY
5775 YONGE STREET – SUITE 1005
NORTH YORK ON M2M 4J1

(416) 325-3000 FAX: (416) 325-3011

INTERNET: <http://www.ene.gov.on.ca>

Ministry of the Environment and Energy Regional and District Offices

CENTRAL REGION

Central Region Office
5775 Yonge St.
8th floor
North York ON M2M 4J1
Toll free: 1-800-810-8048
Tel: (416) 326-6700
Fax: (416) 325-6345

Halton-Peel District Office
4145 North Service Road, Suite 300
Burlington ON L7L 6A3
Toll free: 1-800-335-5906
Tel: (905) 319-3847
Fax: (905) 319-9902

Toronto District Office
5775 Yonge St.
8th floor
North York ON M2M 4J1
Toll free: 1-800-810-8048
Tel: (416) 326-5716
Fax: (416) 325-6346

York-Durham District Office
230 Westney Rd. S.
5th floor
Ajax ON L1S 7J5
Toll free: 1-800-376-4547
Tel: (905) 427-5600
Fax: (905) 427-5602

EASTERN REGION

Kingston Regional Office
Box 820
133 Dalton Ave.
Kingston ON K7L 4X6
Toll free for area codes 613/705/905:
1-800-267-0974
Tel: (613) 549-4000
Fax: (613) 548-6920

Belleville Area Office
470 Dundas St. E.
Belleville ON K8N 1G1
Toll free: 1-800-860-2763
Tel: (613) 962-9208
Fax: (613) 962-6809

Cornwall Area Office
113 Amelia St., 2nd floor
Cornwall ON K6H 3P1
Toll free number for area code 613:
1-800-860-2763
Tel: (613) 933-7402
Fax: (613) 933-6402

Kingston District Office
Box 820
133 Dalton Ave.
Kingston ON K7K 6C2
Toll free for area codes 613/705/905:
1-800-267-0974
Tel: (613) 549-4000
Fax: (613) 548-6920

Ottawa District Office
2435 Holly Lane
Ottawa ON K1V 7P2
Toll free: 1-800-860-2195
Tel: (613) 521-3450
Fax: (613) 521-5437

Peterborough District Office
2nd Floor, Robinson Place,
South Tower, 300 Water St.
Peterborough, ON K9J 8M5
800-558-0595
Tel: (705) 755-4300
Fax: (705) 755-4321
Thunder Bay ON P7E 6S7

NORTHERN REGION

Thunder Bay Regional Office
Suite 331 - 435 James St. S.
Thunder Bay ON P7E 6S7
Toll free from area codes 705/807:
1-800-875-7772
Tel: (807) 475-1205
Fax: (807) 475-1754

Kenora Area Office
808 Robertson St.
Kenora ON P9N 1X9
Toll free from area code 807:
1-888-367-7622
Tel: (807) 468-2718
Fax: (807) 468-2735

North Bay Area Office
447 McKeown Ave
North Bay ON P1B 9T3
Toll free: 1-800-609-5553
Tel: (705) 497-6865
Fax: (705) 497-6866

Sault Ste Marie Area Office
70 Foster Drive, Suite 610
Sault Ste. Marie ON P6A 6V4
Toll free from area codes 705/807:
1-800-965-9990
Tel: (705) 541-2170
Fax: (705) 541-2171

Sudbury District Office
Suite 1101 - 199 Larch St.
Sudbury ON P3E 5P9
Toll free from area codes 705/807:
1-800-890-8516
Tel: (705) 564-3237
Fax: (705) 564-4180

Thunder Bay District Office
Suite 331 - 435 James St. S.

Toll free from area code 705/807:

1-800-875-7772
Tel: (807) 475-1315
Fax: (807) 473-3160

NORTHERN REGION (cont.)

Timmins District Office
Ontario Govt. Complex
Hwy 101 East, P.O. Bag 3080
South Porcupine ON P0N 1H0
Toll free in area codes 705/807:
1-800-380-6615
Tel: (705) 235-1500
Fax: (705) 235-1520

SOUTHWESTERN REGION

London Regional Office
659 Exeter Road
London ON N6E 1L3
Toll free number from area code 519:
1-800-265-7672
Tel: (519) 873-5000
Fax: (519) 873-5020

Barrie District Office
54 Cedar Pointe Dr.
Unit 1203
Barrie ON L4N 5R7
Toll free: 1-800-890-8511
Tel: (705) 739-6441
Fax: (705) 739-6440

Owen Sound Area Office
1180-20th St. E.
Owen Sound ON N4K 6H6
Toll free number from area code 519:
1-800-265-3783
Tel: (519) 371-2901
Fax: (519) 371-2905

Sarnia District Office
1094 London Rd.
Sarnia ON N7S 1P1
Toll free number: 1-800-387-7784
Tel: (519) 336-4030
Fax: (519) 336-4280

Windsor Area Office
6th floor
250 Windsor Ave.
Windsor ON N9A 6V9
Toll free number: 1-800-387-8826
Tel: (519) 254-2546
Fax: (519) 254-5894

WEST-CENTRAL REGION

Hamilton Regional Office
119 King St. W., 12th floor
Hamilton ON L8P 4Y7
Toll free: 1-800-668-4557
Tel: (905) 521-7640
Fax: (905) 521-7820

Guelph District Office
1 Stone Road W.
Guelph ON N1G 4Y2
Toll free: 1-800-265-8658
Tel: (519) 826-4255
Fax: (519) 826-4286

Hamilton District Office
119 King St. W., 9th floor
Hamilton ON L8P 4Y7
Toll free: 1-800-668-4557
Tel: (905) 521-7640
Fax: (905) 521-7806

Niagara District Office
301 St. Paul St., 9th floor
St. Catharines ON L2R 3M8
Toll free: 1-800-263-1035
Tel: (905) 704-3900
Fax: (905) 704-4015

SPILLS ACTION CENTRE

CONTINGENCY PLANNING OFFICE
MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY
5775 YONGE STREET, SUITE 1005
NORTH YORK ON M2M 4J1

Telephone: (416) 325-3000

Fax: (416) 325-3011

e-mail: renahaji@ene.gov.on.ca